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N. Y., N. J., O., Va., W. Va., Wis. On stones along the Bronx river, Bronx Park.

Var. *elatum* B. S. In bogs and swamps, large tomentose plants. Can., N. B., Ont., N. W. T. and Alaska, Me., N. H., Mass., Vt., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Va., Mich., Idaho.

14. *M. subglobosum* Br. & Sch. (*M. pseudopunctatum* Br. & Sch.) In bogs and swamps, especially in peat. Gr., Nf., Ont., Me., Mont., Alaska and Yukon Terr.

15. *M. hymenophylloides* Hubn. Rare on cliffs, sterile. Gr., Lab., Can., R. M., Vt., N. Y.

A NEW SPECIES OF MNIUM FROM IDAHO AND MONTANA.

BY E. G. BRITTON AND R. S. WILLIAMS.

MNIUM NUDUM, n. sp. R. S. Williams. Plants in loose, extensive mats of a dark green color, stems red, naked below, arising from a radiculose, horizontal portion seldom more than 2-3cm. high; cross-section of stem with three sharp projecting angles and two rounded ones, in each of which is a small leaf-trace, central strand well developed, outer walls of one row of thick-walled red cells; leaves crowded at the apex in the gametophyte, largest at summit, often 5-8mm. long by 4-5mm. wide, slightly contracted at base, not decurrent, margins entire, not thickened, bordered by one or two rows of pale elongated cells, apex rounded, retuse or apiculate; vein usually vanishing below the apex, but occasionally confluent with the margin, broad at base gradually tapering, with a central colored strand; cells slightly elongated transversely, 080-108mm.; hexagonal, not collenchymatic, inflated.

Dioicous, male plants often leafless except at apex; seta bright red, 1-2.5cm. high; capsules ovoid, 4-5mm. long, pendent, becoming horizontal when old; lid apiculate, mouth bordered by several rows of dark cells; annulus large, simple; peristome slightly longer than the endostome, teeth with about 30 rows of outer plates and 35 inner lamellæ; membrane of endostome solid, not perforate, carinate segments split along the keel in the upper part, cilia three; endostome and the upper part of the teeth papillose; spores .027-.032mm., maturing in early spring.

Differs from *M. subglobosum*, to which it has been referred, in its dioicous inflorescence, naked stems and shorter pedicels, larger peristome with more numerous lamellæ; from *M. punctatum* in the not thickened border of the leaves and the naked stems, not radiculose; and from *M. glabrescens* also in the not thickened border of the leaf, and stouter, more erect pedicel.

Growing in damp shady hollows and along streams, also on decaying logs near cold springs, on both slopes of the Rocky Mountains in Idaho and Montana. Traille River basin, Idaho, *J. B. Leiberger*, March-May, 1889; Two Medicine Lake, *R. S. Williams*, 1897; Avalanche basin, Montana, *J. M. Holzinger*, July, 1898, issued as *M. subglobosum* No. 33 by Mr. Holzinger. Mr. Williams sent me this species with a drawing and description in 1897, dedicated to me, but in order to do justice to Mr. Holzinger, who has also recognized the differences between it and its allies, we have adopted his name with his consent. We offer about two dozen specimens at seven (7 cts.) cents apiece with printed labels. Address. R. S. Williams, N. Y. Botanical Gardens.

HOW TO MOUNT MOSSES.

THE most artistic way of mounting mosses is to glue the specimens to small cards, which can be fastened to regular herbarium paper, or perhaps it will be found more satisfactory to glue directly to the herbarium sheet. Mr. C. G. Pringle mounts his on cards, as does Dr. John K. Small, who has the neatest appearing collection of mosses the editor has ever seen. An ideal way would be to have a duplicate of each glued specimen in an envelope beside it for study, so that the appearance need not be spoiled by breaking off bits for microscopic examination. However, I do not know of any collection thus arranged. The great majority of moss collectors simply inclose the specimen in an envelope made for the purpose, and glue the envelope to the herbarium sheet, putting the label on the outside of the envelope. There are several styles of envelopes in use, one a rectangular piece of paper folded across so that the lower edge reaches within an inch or so of the upper edge. This edge is then folded down and the ends folded under. The only objection to this style of envelope is the time needed to open and refold the envelope for the examination of the specimen. These envelopes should be of different sizes to fit the size of the specimen.

Many use half-size herbarium paper, $11\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$, and I should recommend this for amateur work, unless a large collection is planned. If there are only one or two specimens of each species they look lonesome on a full-size sheet, to say nothing of wasted space and increased cost. Personally, however, I greatly regret that I began mounting my collection on small sheets.